

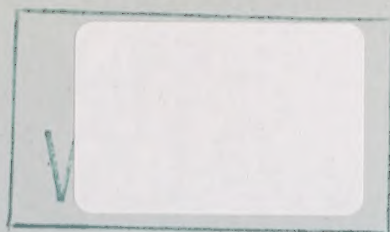
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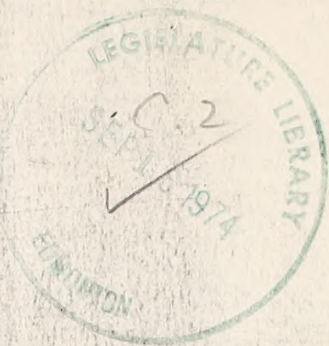
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SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

of the

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

of the

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA

for the

Fiscal Year Ending  
31st March, 1946.







PROVINCE OF ALBERTA  
MINISTER OF PUBLIC WELFARE

Edmonton, Alberta

20th February, 1947.

To the Honourable J. C. Bowen,  
Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Alberta.

Sir:

I have the honour to submit the second Annual  
Report of the Department of Public Welfare which covers  
the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1946.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. W. CROSS

Minister.

1/2/47







R E P O R T  
of the  
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

1945 - 1946

Edmonton, Alberta.  
January 31, 1947.

Honourable W. W. Cross, M. D.,  
Minister of Public Welfare,  
Edmonton, Alberta.

Sir:

As required by Section 7 of the Department of Public Welfare Act I have the honour to submit to you the Second Annual Report of the Department of Public Welfare.

The Department consists of the following branches and a separate report on the activities of each branch is submitted herewith:

The Relief Branch (including medical and hospital services for indigents)  
The Veteran's Welfare Commission  
Single Men's Division  
Rehabilitation Branch  
Child Welfare Branch  
Mothers' Allowance Branch  
Old Age Pensions Branch  
Accounting Branch

and it administers the following statutes under the provisions of Order-in-Council 521/44:

The Bureau of Public Welfare Act  
The Metis Population Betterment Act  
The Child Welfare Act  
The Juvenile Court Act  
The Juvenile Offenders Act  
The Relief Liability Act  
The Improvement Districts Act as to Sections 43, 44 and 45  
The Unemployment Relief Act  
The Homes for Aged or Infirm Act

Unemployment relief has continued to remain at a low figure throughout the year and this was accounted for by the fact that full employment continued to be available for everyone who was able and willing to work. The demand for indigent services including hospital and medical attention continues to show an increase and this is largely due to the fact that persons who had previously been classified as semi-employable are now being placed in the indigent category and the desire of the Government to extend its services to better the conditions of people who are actually in need.

The Department's re-establishment and rehabilitation policy continues to show satisfactory results. Several hundred unemployed families have been successful in becoming re-established through the assistance given, while the action of individual members of the staff has resulted in placing many persons in employment of a nature other than could be arranged through the National Employment Office.



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The Metis Settlement Scheme has continued to show considerable progress and this must be regarded as highly satisfactory considering the difficulties frequently encountered in work of this nature.

The Singlemen's Depots and Recreation Camps provide for the aged or physically unfit single men. These Depots are being kept up to the highest point of efficiency and they are regarded as being the most suitable method of looking after single persons. The persons residing therein seem happy and contented and they express the feeling that they are highly satisfied with their lot.

The method of providing medical services in the remote areas of the Province similar to that which has been in effect for many years is being continued. Two additional doctors, making a total of sixteen doctors and two nurses, are under contract to supply medical aid in the remote areas of the Province while medical supplies and equipment are being furnished to local nurses in districts where no other form of medical services are available.

Although the policy of providing for assistance to families of the Interned Enemy Aliens has been dropped there are still a few families of Japanese Evacuees who are being provided with assistance under an agreement with the Dominion Government.

During the year it was decided to consolidate inspection work of the various branches of the Department and a separate Inspection Branch was established. The Province has now been divided into nine zones with a local Inspector in each zone. These Inspectors are required to visit at least twice in each year every person who is receiving assistance in any form and report thereon to the Department.

It is found that a great deal of interest in welfare matters is being shown by the public at large and it is reasonable to expect that the work will in future years continue to show a gradual increase.

I wish to take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation for the loyal and faithful support that has been given by each and every member of the staff throughout the year. The type of work which is performed in a Department such as this requires promptness and efficiency at all times and, in view of the conditions that have prevailed it would have been very difficult without this support to have given this efficient service.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. A. MACKENZIE

Deputy Minister of Public  
Welfare.







DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

REPORT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR APRIL 1, 1945 to MARCH 31, 1946.

During the above period the situation as regards assistance for indigent and sick persons was continued as in former years and showed a slight increase over the previous fiscal year. Assistance was given to a number of persons who were unable to support their families through no fault of their own. The situation in the Province was such that the Government was not able to provide employment for all persons who were willing to work. The employment situation was still remaining very poor. Actually there was very little genuine unemployment, but there were quite a number of unfortunate cases and it was these latter that the Government considered to, as although they were employable in their jobs, they were unable to accept the type of work available for them and on this account it was felt that some assistance was necessary.

In cases of indigent persons who had established residence in Local Improvement Districts, or where no residence was established, necessary assistance was provided in large part through our agents, the local detachments of the R.C.M.P., which assistance was charged against the particular Local Improvement District in which residence had been established and was paid for through the Province. The general situation was the same here as in organized municipalities. Due to employment being available for all physically and mentally fit persons, practically no assistance was required for those in this category. However, some help was given to the partially unfit and in cases of temporary sickness, but much the greater part was given to care for the aged and infirm and these latter will remain public charges indefinitely. Medical attention and hospitalization was also provided for this type of person. For those totally unfit to care for themselves, even though financial assistance might have been provided, and who had no one to look after them, provision was made for their care in private nursing homes, Salvation Army Hostels, St. Joseph's Hospital, Macleod General Hospital and other institutions of a similar nature. Quite a number of those in this category were Old Age Pensioners, whose pensions were applied either partially or in whole against the cost.

Assistance was also necessary in quite a number of cases where men had been discharged from the services without pension, and in a few cases where a man having deserted, dependents' allowances to the families were discontinued. There were also cases of discharged men failing to return to their families, leaving them destitute and in need of assistance from public funds. A number of these families came into Alberta from other provinces, which created quite a problem for the Bureau, as shelter had to be found for them until such time as, having taken their cases up with the province responsible for them and permission obtained from such province, arrangements were made for their return. With the housing situation as it was a great deal of time was used in finding suitable accommodation and in the interval the expense was borne by the Alberta Provincial Government.

During the war years men who ordinarily would not be given employment were able to obtain work as watchmen etc, etc. Now the servicemen are returning it has been found that these old people cannot obtain such employment and have to be looked after in some form or other. This situation is likely to become greater as time goes on and more exservicemen are given employment.

Allowances granted to Japanese families, who had been moved from British Columbia to the Lethbridge district and who were the sole responsibility of the federal government, were also administered through this Bureau.







In conclusion, practically every type of assistance given was provided for those either partially or fully unemployable for reasons of age or health, unmarried mothers with young children, or to those with exceptionally large families of young children where the earning powers of the responsible provider were inadequate for their support.

Appended is a statement giving a breakdown of the various types of assistance provided.

R. WILDING

Supervisor.

1/2/47







DIRECT RELIEF

	<u>Cost</u>
Cities, Towns, Villages & Special Areas	\$ 2,805.00
Local Improvement Districts (food, fuel, clothing, shelter)	40,309.89
Transients	<u>8,010.88</u>
	51,185.65

INDIGENT RELIEF

Special Areas - Food, fuel, clothing, shelter	7,555.80
" " - Maintenance in homes	3,781.22
" " - Doctors & Hospitals	5,012.94
" " - Transportation	45.85
" " - Burials	<u>348.00</u>
	16,743.81
L. I. D. - Maintenance in homes	29,005.65
" - Doctors & Hospitals	32,038.57
" - Transportation	1,173.45
" - Burials	<u>556.64</u>
	62,774.31
Transients - Maintenance in homes	4,353.23
" - Doctors & Hospitals	3,591.68
" - Transportation	1,181.92
" - Burials	<u>43.00</u>
	9,169.83
	<u>139,873.60</u>

JAPANESE

(Recoverable from the Federal Government)

Food, fuel, clothing, shelter	2,293.28
	<u>142,166.88</u>







GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA  
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE  
SINGLE MEN'S DIVISION

Edmonton, Alberta  
December 16th, 1946.

A. A. Mackenzie, Esq.,  
Deputy Minister,  
Department of Public Welfare.

Sir:

I have the honour to submit herewith a brief summary of the operations of the Single Men's Division during the financial year April 1st, 1945, to March 31st, 1946.

W. A. R. REES.

1/2/47







GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA  
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE  
SINGLE MEN'S DIVISION

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A brief summary of the assistance afforded to the single unemployed men in the Province.

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Assistance was given to single men who through age or physical disability were unable to provide for themselves. They also had not established residence in any municipality, town or city in the Province.

The Province maintains four institutions for the care of single homeless unemployed men. There is an institution at Edmonton, the Old Immigration Hall, and one at Calgary, the Ogden Hostel. Two depots in the country are also operated. One is at Gunn, thirty miles west and twenty miles north of Edmonton - the other at Evansburg, seventy miles west of Edmonton.

HOSTELS:

At Calgary there is the Ogden Hostel. Here the single men, provincial charges who are unable to earn their livelihood, are cared for. Men from the southern portion of the province are sent there. Two hundred can be looked after at the establishment and there are medical orderlies working under the supervision of a local doctor who can provide hospital care to a limited extent as prescribed by the doctor.

Land has been obtained in close proximity to the Hospital where vegetables are grown for consumption at Ogden Hostel. During the spring and summer lettuce, radishes and the usual garden truck is gathered daily and served with the meals.

The single men in the Northern portion of the province who require assistance are cared for at the Old Immigration Hall, Edmonton. There they are registered and after particulars of their qualifications etc. has been obtained they are sent to the University Clinic for a medical examination.

If, after examination at the Medical Clinic, medical attention is recommended, it is provided. Men who require medical attention, other than hospitalization, are cared for at the Old Immigration Hall and sent to the University Clinic for the medical aids necessary. The men whom the Clinic certify fit to be cared for at a Welfare Depot in the country are sent to one of the two Depots.

Special diets, if necessary, are provided at the Ogden Hostel and the Old Immigration Hall for such persons as the medical advisers prescribe.

Particulars of the meals served during a week at one of the institutions is shown at the end of this report.

WELFARE DEPOTS:

Two Welfare Depots situated in the country west of Edmonton are operated as previously mentioned. These two depots are both situated on gravelled highway near a railway depot and have a daily Bus service to and from Edmonton - they are also within easy walking distance of a town or village.

The men live in huts; eight to ten men to a hut and they eat at a central dining hall. At the depots there are wash houses with hot and cold water, showers, etc. There is also a recreation hut where there are magazines, playing cards etc., and a radio. Books are also obtained from the Edmonton Public Library and other institutions and organizations.





Each Depot has a large vegetable garden where sufficient vegetables are grown to supply the depot kitchen throughout the year. Peas, beans, lettuce, radish and the usual other garden products are also grown and served in season.

The men at the Depots, in addition to keeping their huts clean and tidy, take their turn in kitchen fatigue and help in the garden if they are physically able to do so. Many of the men have their own garden plots and are permitted to take whatever they grow to the depot kitchen to be cooked for their own use. A large number of the men also have their own flower gardens planted around their huts.

The Gunn Depot is situated on a School Section. Cows are kept and the milk obtained is used at the depot kitchen. Hogs are also fattened during the year from the kitchen slops and killed for consumption by the men of the depot. Chickens are also kept.

The Depot is within half a mile of the village of Gunn and Lake Ste. Anne where the men can fish and swim and go boating.

The Evansburg Depot is situated on the banks of the Pembina River and is about midway between the village of Evansburg and Entwistle. The villages are approximately a mile from the Depot.

Tobacco is issued to the men twice a month.

Many of the men at the depot obtain casual work from the villages and neighbouring farmers. They are allowed to keep their earnings.

#### CLOTHING:

The occupants of the Hostels and the Depots are issued clothing when required.

#### EX-SERVICEMEN:

The ex-servicemen provided for are veterans of the First Great War and are those not eligible for the Burnt Out Pension provided by the Federal Government. Many are men who fought with the Imperial Forces and did not come to Canada until after the cessation of hostilities in November, 1918. These ex-servicemen are cared for in the cities of Edmonton and Calgary. The ex-servicemen provided for in Edmonton live in rooming houses and obtain their meals in various cafes in the city.

At Calgary they are given vouchers and each individual makes his own arrangements for food and shelter.

A veteran may, if he so desires, live at one of the various institutions operated by the Department.

Clothing is provided for the veterans and they also receive a by-monthly issue of tobacco.

#### OCCUPATIONS:

An examination of the Registration Cards of the single men being cared for shows that the greater proportion were common labourers. Most of the others are from the semi-skilled and seasonal trades.

#### AGES:

Between sixty and seventy per cent of the men cared for are over sixty years of age - many are over seventy. Those over seventy are unable to obtain an Old Age Pension for divers reasons. In most cases it is due to their being un-naturalized.





The younger men that require assistance are physically or mentally unable to provide for themselves. There is also a small number of individuals who have been discharged from hospital or are suffering from various temporary illnesses and require assistance until they can get on their feet again.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS:

During the war years many of the older men who had been unemployed for ten years or more were able to receive employment due to the younger men joining his Majesty's Forces. Some of the men over seventy years of age became self supporting. Now that hostilities are over these older men are being replaced by discharged servicemen and are returning to the care of this Department.

The number of old handworkers and craftsmen supported by the R.O.M.F. and others as being unable to care for themselves in their lonely cabins has increased considerably the last year or so. Many when offered care in an institution refuse to leave their cabins and it takes considerable persuasion to get most of them to come in.





SINGLE MEN'S DIVISION

M E N U

BREAKFAST

Rolled Oats  
Boiled Eggs  
Warmd Potatoes  
Bread and Butter  
Coffee or Milk

Cream of Wheat  
Fried Sausage  
Potatoes  
Bread and Butter  
Coffee or Milk

Rolled Oats  
Scrambled Eggs  
Fried Potatoes  
Bread and Butter  
Coffee or Milk

Cream of Wheat  
Hash  
Potatoes  
Bread and Butter  
Coffee or Milk

Rolled Oats  
Hot Cakes and Jam  
Coffee or Milk  
Bread and Butter

Cream of wheat  
Scrambled Eggs  
Fried Potatoes  
Bread and Butter  
Coffee or Milk

Rolled Oats  
Hot Cakes, Jam  
and Butter  
Coffee or Milk

Sunday

Monday

Tuesday

Wednesday

Thursday

Friday

Saturday

SUPPER

Cream of Tomato Soup  
Roast Beef, Boiled Potatoes  
Cabbage, Bread and Butter  
Cream Pie,  
Tea or Milk

Puree of Split Pea  
Beef Stew, Potatoes &  
Green Peas, Bread & Butter  
Apple Sauce,  
Tea or Milk

Vegetable Soup  
Fried Fish  
Mashed Potatoes, Sour Kraut  
Custard Pie, Bread & Butter  
Tea or Milk

Bean Soup  
Boiled Beef  
Baked Potatoes, Mashed  
Turnip, Bread and Butter,  
Cake  
Tea or Milk

Noodle Soup  
Bologna, Mashed Potatoes &  
Beets, Bread & Butter,  
Cheese, Cream Pudding  
Tea or Milk

Potato Soup  
Macaroni and Cheese  
Baked Potatoes, Turnip,  
Custard Pie, Bread & Butter  
Tea or Milk

Vegetable Soup  
Liver and Onions  
Mashed Potatoes, Creamed  
Carrots, Bread and Butter  
Cake, Tea or Coffee

DAILY NOON DAY SNACK: Soup, Bread, Tea or Milk.

Note: Copy taken from the weekly returns of menus served  
week ending November 23rd, 1946, Gunn Welfare Depot.





## VETERANS' WELFARE AND ADVISORY COMMISSION

With the approach and eventual cessation of hostilities in Europe and Japan and consequent preparation for demobilization of the three armed services, increased demands were made on the services offered to veterans by the commission.

In order that a complete record of Alberta citizens who participated in all branches of the Allied Forces could be compiled arrangements were completed to have the disposal centres of the Navy, Army and Air Force furnish the commission with nominal rolls of all personnel with their addresses on discharge. This has been catalogued for reference and follow up work.

### Provincial Activities

Over ninety Citizens' Rehabilitation Committees have been set up covering the whole of the province and contact maintained. Conventions of these committees were held in Calgary and Edmonton covering the southern and northern zones respectively. Conventions lasted for three days during which time the whole schemes of rehabilitation both federal and provincial, were discussed to the mutual benefit of all concerned.

### Interest in Land Settlement

Keen interest has been evinced by veterans in the Provincial Land Settlement Scheme with nearly 1,000 applications having been received during the period under review. Added impetus was given to this project by the signing of an agreement with the senior government so that veterans filing on provincial lands would be granted an advance of \$2,320.00 in machinery, building material, clearing, etc., and on the successful completion of the ten-year lease this advance would be cancelled. The value of these advances should be more apparent as land settlement continues.

As a result of further negotiations with Veterans' Land Act officials this grant has also been extended to members of the Metis Colonies throughout the province.

• Continued liaison has been maintained with the three armed services, also with Dominion and Provincial officials of the Department of Veterans' Affairs. Efforts of the Canadian Legion to have the weaknesses of federal legislation ironed out as they appear have been followed closely. Chairman of the commission attended both provincial and dominion conventions of the Canadian Legion B.E.S.L., in an advisory capacity and at the request of the provincial president sat in on council meetings.

### Veterans Housing

With the approaching mass demobilization concern was felt at the totally inadequate housing facilities for veterans and their families being discharged. While this situation was not peculiar to Alberta it appeared to be more aggravated here as complaints were being received from all over the province.

Meetings were held with various municipal bodies and plans discussed. It being the consensus of opinion that the problem was federal in its scope the chairman accompanied a delegation from Calgary and Edmonton to meet federal authorities at Ottawa.

The provincial government's efforts in acquiring United States army properties at Dawson Creek and turning same over to the city of Edmonton to be used for the erection of veterans' suites, chiefly University students, was one measure that helped greatly in easing the desperate housing shortage in Edmonton.





### Personal Service

Personnel from overseas were arriving back in ever-increasing numbers during the year. The casualties, mostly through sickness caused during the long vigil in the Battle of Britain, were crowding the hospitals.

Veterans who had married overseas were anxious to get their wives to this country. In some cases the wives arrived ahead of their husbands.

Requests for assistance in the many problems of rehabilitation became more numerous daily. However, the preparatory work of the commission during its organization was able to handle all applications satisfactorily.

Meetings of the commission are held from time to time to discuss particular problems as they arise.

In February, 1946, the Salvage Allocation Committee was set up with the chairman representing the veterans' interests. The function of this committee is to allocate building materials from National Defence training camps, acquired by the provincial government, to assist veterans and others in building their own homes.

The chairman also acted on the committee set up by the provincial government to arbitrate on any difficulties experienced in the re-establishment into civil employment of government employees.

Appearing before the Bovey Royal Commission the chairman outlined the government's policy of veterans' preference, credits accorded for academic, professional and trade skills acquired during service in the armed forces, also appearing before members of the veterans' committee of the House of Commons at Ottawa.

In conclusion the committee is geared to handle the problems that will occur on general demobilization and those attendant upon re-establishment into civilian occupation.

E. BROWN, Chairman.





GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA  
Department of Public Welfare

Edmonton, Alberta.  
January 18th, 1947.

A. A. Mackenzie, Esq.,  
Deputy Minister,  
Department of Public Welfare.

I respectfully submit herewith a brief summary  
of the operations of the Program for the re-habilitation  
and re-establishment of Metis.

A. C. McCULLY

5/2/47





REHABILITATION AND RE-ESTABLISHMENT  
METIS SETTLEMENT AREAS

Year ending March 31st, 1946

Development and settlement of Metis Colonies in recent years has centred chiefly in two of the Areas - Beaver River Area No.7 and Keg River Area No.1. The Beaver River Area contains considerable acreage of fair agricultural land and progress is being made in the establishment of a large settlement and in general development of the Area. The main streets of the village of Kikino in this Area have been fenced with a picket fence and whitewashed twice yearly in conformity with all buildings and houses, which are painted white with green shingle stain on the roofs. This gives the village a very neat appearance. During the year a good grain separator was secured for this Colony which had the effect of inducing many of the settlers to clear and break considerable additional land. The Keg River Area is well located for Metis settlement and contains large areas of highly productive agricultural lands, the settlement and development of which is now making progress. Several new settlers, with considerable means, have recently moved into this Area, and with the completion of the new gravelled highway to Yellowknife, it is felt that many more will settle in this Area. This highway passes directly through the Colony and at time of writing is completed about thirty miles beyond the settlement. The Utikuma - Big Prairie Area No.3 contains a limited area of fair agricultural land and also commercial fishing resources, both of which are being developed. Settlers are not being encouraged to move into the other Areas, however the present settlers in the East Prairie Area No.4 appear to be of a progressive type and have erected a new school house and teacherage. This area contains a limited amount of very desirable agricultural lands and since the erection of the new school several more families have moved in. The Wolf Lake Area contains little or no productive agricultural land. The settlers in the Area are chiefly trappers and hunters who normally are able to provide for themselves from this occupation. Assistance is made available for settlers to move from this Area to agricultural lands either in the Beaver River Area or the Keg River Area and is being taken advantage of by the more progressive type.

For distribution of settlement through the Areas; See Appendix "A".

Many of the residents of the Colonies who served in the Armed Forces have now returned and for the benefit of these and other Metis veterans who wish to establish themselves in Metis colonies, a special agreement has been signed by the Federal and Provincial Governments entitling them to the same assistance as is granted to veterans who settle on other farm lands, and in addition they receive all the assistance which is given by the Provincial Government to all Metis who qualify for settlement in Metis Colonies.

Assistance by way of material aid has been almost solely confined to issues necessary to provide for settlers who are unable to work owing to old age or sickness.

DEVELOPMENT AND PERMANENT IMPROVEMENTS:- The program under which the settlers have been able to give work in return for assistance has been continued and under the plan development work has been carried on during the year consisting of:

- Improvements of roads and trails
- Construction of culverts
- Deliveries of logs for manufacture into lumber and shingles for use in the Area
- Construction of buildings required for use by the Government Supervisor, and to house Government livestock and equipment placed in the Area
- Fencing
- Cleaning and development of community land.



Further progress has been made in the agricultural areas in clearing and breaking land for crops, there being now 889 acres cleared and ready for breaking and 1369 acres broken and under cultivation and ready for crop next season. Over 50% of the settlers had gardens and in the majority of cases gave them reasonable care and as a result they had sufficient garden produce to carry them through the winter. The development and cropping of the Community farm lands will provide both feed for the work stock placed in the Area and seed grain for settlers and will also demonstrate the suitability of certain crops for the various Areas. Acreage plots of Alfalfa, Brome, Alfaswede and Timothy are being grown as well as Barley, Oats and Flax. No plot is less than 10 acres.

The following public buildings have been completed during the year:

At Keg River:

Government corrals  
Picket fencing on Village streets  
Farm fencing and painting

At Beaver River:

School house and teacherage  
Picket fencing on Village streets  
Painting

At Utikuma:

School house and teacherage

At East Prairie:

School house and teacherage

There are now improvements of a permanent nature on the Areas to a value of \$102,787.73.

For details see attached statements marked Appendix "B" 1 and 2.

HOUSING: There are now on the Areas 80 houses which comply with standard requirements, another 15 are under construction and 138 temporary shacks. The remainder of the settlers are still living in old buildings erected prior to the settling of the Area and which are totally unfit for healthy habitation. This condition applies particularly in the Wolf Lake and the Fishing Lake Areas and great difficulty is being experienced in prevailing upon these settlers to build new suitable homes.

For details in respect to housing see Appendix "A".

STOCK AND EQUIPMENT: Settlers participating in the program now own livestock and equipment as set out below, all of which has been purchased from their own resources:

Milk cows	262 head)	Total 619 head
Other cattle	357 " )	
Horses	838	
Hogs	241	
Sheep	32	
Mink	40	
Poultry	1584	

to a value of approximately \$77,616.70. Settlers' equipment consisting of: wagons, sleighs, harness, mowers and rakes, is valued at approximately \$33,840.00.

In order to improve the settlers' livestock, the Government has placed pure bred sires of all classes in two of the Areas.

3/2/47





For details of stock and equipment on the various Areas, see Appendix "C".

EDUCATION: As we are firmly convinced that one of the best, if not the best, means of rehabilitating the Metis population of the Province is by way of educating the rising generations, special attention has been given to this branch of the work. With this in view a new arrangement was made with the Department of Education. The Supervisor of Metis Rehabilitation is now the Official Trustee in all Metis Colony schools, an office which was formerly held by the Supervisor of the Division in which the various Metis Colonies were situated. The divisional supervisor still performs the actual classroom inspection and supervision. The building and maintenance of the schools and the employing of the teachers is the responsibility of this Department. I am pleased to report that during the year under review considerable advancement was made, five classrooms were in operation and three new school houses and teacherages were built. Schools which previously operated with the most limited supply of text, library and reference books and other equipment now have as good a supply of everything as the average rural school has.

The new schools and teacherages are a credit to the District, being of good frame construction, well insulated, fenced and painted. They were built with a minimum cost to the Province, the lumber, sand, gravel all being produced on the Colony and the work of erection being supplied voluntarily by the settlers under the supervision of an efficient mechanic, who was the only paid workman. A great deal of credit is due the local supervisors and settlers for these schools, and they are justly proud of their efforts. It is hoped that three new school rooms can be erected each year until the old log structures are all replaced.

Inspectors' reports disclose that the average attendance in these schools compares favorably with the average attendance in schools in pioneer white settlements and the progress made by the Metis children is reported as very satisfactory. It is also noted that there is a marked improvement in the cleanliness and general health of these children.

The improved living conditions of those who now have homes that comply with the standard set for houses in these Areas and the adoption of simple precautions to procure pure drinking water, no doubt account to some extent for this general improvement. However, difficulty is still being experienced in prevailing upon the settlers to adopt simple rules of general sanitation and eliminate overcrowding in their homes.

STORES: In order to make available, at proper prices, necessary supplies, stores of staple goods are now carried in two of the Areas, Keg River No.1 and Beaver River No.7, and placed in charge of the Government Supervisor on each Area. This provides a means to make available material required for the erection of buildings (shelter) other than material that may be produced in the Area and also food and clothing (Material Aid) when necessary and enables the settlers to obtain their supplies at minimum prices, all goods being carried at cost price plus a small handling charge to cover the cost of operation. In the Utikuma-Big Prairie Area No.3, a store is operated by the Utikuma Metis Fisheries during the fishing season and provides a means of enabling the settlers to procure their supplies at a minimum cost and is financed from the proceeds of the Fishing Enterprise carried on in this Area.

GAINFUL AND SELF-LIQUIDATING ENTERPRISES: In the Utikuma Area No.3 during each season since 1939 when the Area was organized, the fishermen of the settlement have marketed the major portion of their catch co-operatively, selling through a Commission House direct to the fish dealers in the United States, in place of selling at the Lake to local buyers as had been customary prior to the organization of the Area. The adoption





of this plan has enabled them to obtain the full benefit derived from the sale of carload shipments of graded fish. Guidance in this activity by the Department was necessary as the settlers were not familiar with the operation of a commercial enterprise of this nature.

With the experience gained from five seasons' successful operations, it was possible this year for the Settlement Association to assume a more active part in the management of the enterprise. Some 80,534 pounds were marketed this season through the Inland Fisheries. Pike and Tulibee were sold to local purchasers at the Lake, at prevailing prices, as the value of this class of fish on the outside market has been too low to permit packing and delivery profitable from Lakes situated at any great distance from the railways such as the Lakes in this Area. Members of the Association participating in the fishing operations during the season received \$10,921.92.

TIMBER: Commercial Timber Projects were set up and successfully operated in the Keg River, Beaver River, Utikuma and East Prairie Areas, two 75 H.P. steam engines having been purchased and the mills completely overhauled and re-set. All Public Funds used in connection with these projects were repaid out of the sale of the lumber and the profits placed in the Metis Trust Fund. These operations provided gainful employment for a large number of the settlers and at the same time made it possible for them to remain in their own homes and look after their livestock, rather than leaving to go to distant lumber camps.



STATEMENT

APPENDIX 'A'

to 31st March, 1946.

APPROVED SETTLERS

HOUSING

Area	Families	Total Persons	Standard	Temporary Shacks	Standard under Construction	Not Yet On Area
No. 1 Keg River	45	169	14	20	8	4
No. 3 Big Prairie- Utkuma	70	329	11	35	2	19
No. 4 East Prairie	11	55	2	2	4	1
No. 7 Beaver River	73	308	34	20	4	
No. 8 <sup>a</sup> Wolf Lake	20	80	2	19		
No. 10 Fishing Lake	74	311	16	42	5	
	293	1252	79	138	23	24

10/2/47





PERMANENT IMPROVEMENTS MADE BY SETTLERS ON ALLOTMENTS AS AT MARCH 31, 1946.

Area No.	Houses Value	Value of Other Buildings Fencing, Wells	Clearing Acres	Breaking Acres	Breaking & Clearing Value	Gardens Value	Total
No. 1 Keg River	\$4,870.00	\$7,350.00	90	595	\$3,247.50	\$170.00	\$15,637.50
No. 3 Utikuma - Big Prairies	4,120.00	2,140.00	270	192½	3,564.00	121.00	9,945.00
No. 4 East Prairie	1,925.00	1,232.00	45	70	795.00	61.00	4,013.00
No. 7 Beaver River	8,540.00	5,317.00	169	227	2,450.00	235.00	16,542.00
No. 8½ Wolf Lake	500.00	865.00	65	27	610.00	18.00	1,993.00
No. 9½ Elizabeth	(Combined with Area No. 10, Fishing Lake)						
No. 10 Fishing Lake	9,135.00	5,699.00	250	258	3,610.00	360.00	18,824.00
	\$29,090.00	\$22,603.00	889	1369	\$14,276.50	\$985.00	\$66,954.50

10/2/47





PERMANENT IMPROVEMENTS ON GOVERNMENT PROPERTY AND DEVELOPMENT OF COMMUNITY LANDS  
as at March 31st, 1946

Appendix "B2"

No. and Name of Area	Buildings	Values	Fencing Wells, etc.	Values	Area of Clearing	Area of Breaking	Value	Cost of Surveys	Roads	Cost	Totals
No. 1 Keg River	Supervisors' house Dist. Nurses house Foremans house Granaries New store 2 barns, pig pen School & Teacherage	\$4,975.00	Govt. Farm Land, Corrals & Fencing Village Fencing	\$1,050.00		145 ac.	\$725.00	\$612.00	14 mi.	\$1,000.00	\$8,362.00
No. 3 Utikuma & Big Prairie	Office School & Teacherage	5,125.00					40.00	176.75			5,341.75
No. 4 East Prairie	School and Teacherage	5,000.00						71.33			5,071.33
No. 7 Beaver River	Hall, 2 Barns Plank, corrals 120 ft. Bridge over Beaver River Store Supervisors house School & Teacherage	8,125.00	Govt. Farm Land Village Fencing	800.00		67 ac.	363.00	106.00	17 mi.	2,600.00	11,994.00
No. 8A Wolf Lake	Office	50.00						39.67			89.67
No. 9A Elizabeth Div.	House Office Hall	650.00		50.00	23 ac.	15 ac.	190.00	120.00			1,010.00
No. 10 Fishing Lake	House, Barn Storehouse School & Teacherage	3,496.00		22.00	22 ac.	20 ac.	232.00	214.48			3,964.48
		\$27,421.00		\$1,922.00	45 ac.	102 ac.	\$1,550.00	\$1340.23	31 mi	\$3,600.00	\$35,833.23



LIVESTOCK & EQUIPMENT ON METIS AREAS - SETTLERS' PROPERTY  
as at March 31st, 1946.

AREA No. and Name	Livestock							Equipment	
	Milk Cows	Other Cattle	Hogs	Sheep	Mink	Poultry	Work, Horses	Other Horses	Total Value
No. 1 Keg River	70	44	172			460	163	17	\$18,532.00
No. 3 Utikuma - Big Prairie	19	16	35		40	70	109	26	10,815.00
No. 4 East Prairie	19	11	9	8		196	33	6	4,296.00
No. 7 Beaver River	78	217	15	15		311	156	52	25,019.00
No. 8A Wolf Lake	8	11	2			107	32	3	2,249.00
No. 9A Elizabeth	(combined with No. 10 Fishing Lake.)								
No. 10 Fishing Lake	68	58	8	9		440	224	17	16,705.00
	262	357	241	32	40	1584	717	121	77,616.70
									33,840.00

10/2/47





LIVESTOCK & EQUIPMENT ON METIS AREAS - GOVERNMENT PROPERTY  
as at March 31st, 1946

Area No. & Name	Livestock			Equipment	
	Horses	Cattle	Hogs	Value	Building materials not included.
No. 1 Keg River	5	1	1	\$625.00	\$5,439.35
No. 3 Utikuma - Big Prairie	--	-	-	-	14.50
No. 4 East Prairie	--	-	-	-	-
No. 7 Beaver River	4	1		500.00	2,052.00
No. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ Wolf Lake	-	-	-	-	34.50
No. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ Elizabeth	(Combined with No. 10 Fishing Lake)				
No. 10 Fishing Lake	3	-	-	175.00	176.50
	12	2	1	\$1,300.00	\$7,716.85





STATEMENT - UTIKOLA NETIS FISHERIES  
Season ending March 31st, 1946

ASSETS

## Current Assets

Balance at bank  
 Sundry accounts receivable - per  
 schedule

\$4,683.40  
 854.85

## Inventories

commissary, boxes and supplies

510.31

Total current assets

6,048.56

## Trust Assets

Due by Inland Fisheries

805.35

Fixed Assets - at estimated value

Packing plants  
 Equipment

\$216.00  
100.00

316.00

\$7,169.91

LIABILITIES

## Current liabilities

Sundry accounts payable - per schedule  
 Accrued audit & accounting fees

\$3,373.73  
40.00

Total current liabilities

3,413.73

Trust liabilities - per schedule

805.35

## Proprietorship

Members share accounts  
 shares subscribed  
 Less: Balance unpaid  
 thereon

\$2,500.00  
1,614.00  
 886.00

Add: Overpayment on sub-  
 scriptions

5.80  
 891.80

Undivided Surplus

2,059.03

2,950.83

\$7,169.91



PROPERTY OF  
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE  
LIBRARY

GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA  
Department of Public Welfare

Edmonton, Alberta  
February 5, 1947.

A. A. Mackenzie, Esq.,  
Deputy Minister,  
Department of Public Welfare

Sir:

I respectfully submit a brief report on the work carried on by the Mothers' Allowance Branch during the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1946.

W. Bullock,  
Superintendent,  
Mothers' Allowance Branch.

5/2/47





MOTHERS' ALLOWANCE

The Mothers' Allowance Act at the present time provides for needy widows with a child or children up to the age of 16 years, and a widow with a child or children up to the age of 18 years who are regularly attending school. The Act also provides for the wife of a man committed to a Mental Institute under the Mental Diseases Act, a woman who has been deserted by her husband for 3 years or more and a woman, although not married, was living in marital relations with a man for a period of at least 5 years and had born children registered in his name.

The man must have resided at the time of his death or committal in the province of Alberta and at the time of application, the woman must have a child or children as previously mentioned under the age of 16 years or a child or children under the age of 18 years of age regularly attending school.

Application for Mothers' Allowance may be submitted directly to the Superintendent of the Mothers' Allowance Branch, Department of Public Welfare or through the local Municipal Office. On receipt of an application, the Superintendent recommends to the Minister, the amount of the monthly allowance that is justified in each case.

The maximum allowance now being paid has increased approximately 65% over the past 10 years. Incidentally, all the changes in the Act have been made within this period. The most important amendment came in 1946 when the age limit was raised from 16 to 18 years providing the children in this age group are regularly attending school. This amendment will definitely benefit a large number of our children and will enable them to get additional education which is so essential.

Twenty-five percent of the total amount paid is chargeable to the Municipality where the mother has established her residence.

Those who receive the allowance are also entitled to assistance under the Federal Family Allowance Act. No reduction has been made in the scale of Mothers' Allowance on this account nor is any reduction contemplated.

During the year there were 213 new cases granted assistance and 250 cases removed from the roll. There were 215 adjustments made in the amounts granted, 79 being increased and 136 decreased.

During the fiscal year 1945-46, 1559 widows with a total of 3275 children, have received assistance under the provisions of the Act. The average monthly allowance in pay per child was \$14.48.

Periodical investigations into the circumstances of each beneficiary are made and reports submitted.





The following is a statement showing how the allowances were distributed throughout the Province:

<u>Municipality</u>	<u>No. of Mothers</u>	<u>No. of Children</u>
Edmonton	200	364
Calgary	128	230
Lethbridge	25	48
Medicine Hat	21	46
Wetaskiwin	3	4
Red Deer	6	16
Drumheller	5	11
Towns	109	217
Villages	59	124
Municipal Districts	665	1451
Improvement Districts	280	655
Special Areas	42	77
Government	16	32
	1559	3275

Respectfully submitted,

W. BULLOCK  
Superintendent  
Mothers' Allowance Branch

5/2/47



GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA  
Department of Public Welfare

Edmonton, Alberta.  
December 30, 1946.

Honourable Dr. W. W. Cross,  
Minister of Public Welfare,  
EDMONTON, Alberta.

Sir:

In accordance with Section 10 of "The Old Age Pensions Act, Alberta" the Pensions Authority herewith submits an eighteenth Annual Report of its proceedings, such report covering the fiscal year, April 1, 1945, to March 31, 1946.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) "R. Wilding"  
Chairman

"W. Bullock"  
Member of the Board

"A. Blackie"  
Member of the Board

5/2/47





PROVINCE OF ALBERTA  
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE  
EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
OLD AGE PENSIONS BOARD

FOR THE YEAR APRIL 1, 1945 to MARCH 31, 1946

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OLD AGE PENSIONS:

During the year Old Age Pensions continued to show a substantial gain over the previous year. 2208 applications were received; this was an increase of 426 over the previous year. Old Age Pensions were granted to 1871 applicants, 154 applications were rejected because the applicants were not eligible for pension under the Act and Regulations.

At March 31, 1946, there were 12,098 persons receiving old age pension in this Province, an increase of 680 over the previous year. 10,333 of these were receiving the maximum pension and 1,765 were receiving pension at a lower rate than the maximum.

During the year the amount of \$3,420,505.49 was paid in old age pensions, an increase of \$265,541.96 over the previous year.

BLIND PENSIONS:

During the year 41 applications for blind pension were received, a decrease of 6 from the previous year. 38 new Blind pensions were granted, 7 applications were rejected because the applicants were not eligible under the Regulations governing pensions to the Blind.

At March 31, 1946, there were 269 persons receiving Blind Pensions in this Province.

During the year \$77,141.18 was paid in Blind Pensions in this Province, an increase of \$4,945.72 over the previous year.

PROVINCIAL SUPPLEMENTARY ALLOWANCE:

At March 31, 1946, 12,000 old age pensioners and blind pensioners, living in the Province of Alberta, were receiving provincial supplementary allowance in addition to their pensions.

During the year we paid to Alberta resident pensioners a total of \$705,865.74 in Provincial supplementary allowances.

In addition to the above we paid to British Columbia the sum of \$40,570.52 for Alberta pensioners who have been transferred to British Columbia. We received from British Columbia a total of \$5,223.93 for British Columbia pensioners transferred to Alberta.

In addition to the foregoing, by agreement between the province of Alberta and the province of Saskatchewan, effective July 1, 1945, \$5.00 per month is paid to Alberta pensioners who have gone to reside in Saskatchewan, while \$5.00 per month is paid to Saskatchewan pensioners who have come to reside in Alberta.

During the 9 months since this agreement became effective we have paid to Saskatchewan the sum of \$2,667.17 for Alberta pensioners who have been transferred to the Province of Saskatchewan. We received, during the same period, \$6,467.78 from the Province of Saskatchewan for their pensioners transferred to Alberta.





OLD AGE APPLICATIONS AND PENSIONS

April 1st, 1945 to March 31st, 1946

Applications received .....	2206	
Applications granted.....	1871	
Applications rejected:		
Not Pension age.....	49	
Lacking required residence.....	4	
Not a British Subject.....	5	
Income.....	36	
Transfer of Property.....	27	
Applications withdrawn.....	18	
Applications not completed.....	15	<u>154</u>
Pensioners deceased.....	1121	
Pensions suspended.....	114	
Pensions re-instated.....	110	
Pensioners transferred to other Provinces.....	333	
Pensioners transferred from other Provinces.....	267	
Pensions increased.....	181	
Pensions reduced.....	126	
<hr/>		
Pensions at March 31st, 1945.....	11,418	
Add: Pensions granted during 1945-1946.....	1,871	
" Pensions transferred from other Provinces.....	267	
" Pensions re-instated.....	110	<u>13,666</u>
Deduct: Pensioners deceased during the year.....	1,121	
" Pensions suspended.....	114	
" Pensions transferred to other Provinces.....	333	<u>1,568</u>
Total Pensioners on payroll at March 31/46.....		12,098
Pensioners receiving the maximum pension.....		10,333
Pensioners receiving \$20.00 but less than \$25.00.....		1,231
Pensioners receiving less than \$20.00 pension.....		<u>534</u>
		12,098
Number of Pensioners receiving monthly Supplementary Allowance at March 31, 1946:	12,000	
Average Old Age Pension.....	<u>\$24.12</u> monthly	

5/2/47



AMOUNT PAID IN OLD AGE PENSIONS

APRIL 1, 1945 to MARCH 31, 1946

Total amount paid pensioners in Alberta .....	\$3,456,296.13	
Less: Total amount of refunds.....	\$30,699.84	
Less: Total amount received from deceased pensioner's estates and previous years' refunds.....	37,402.94	88,102.18
		<u>\$3,388,193.95</u>
Add: Amount paid to other Provinces and N.W.T. for pensioners with Alberta residence.....	109,665.82	
Less: Amount received from other Provinces and N.W.T. for pensioners with residence in other provinces.....	57,354.28	52,311.54
		<u>\$3,420,505.49</u>
Dominion Government's Share	<u>\$2,526,214.64</u>	

AMOUNTS CHARGED TO MUNICIPAL UNITS  
1945 - 1946

CITIES:

Calgary.....	\$ 28,676.50	
Edmonton.....	30,561.94	
Lethbridge.....	4,462.34	
Medicine Hat.....	3,958.81	
Wetaskiwin.....	1,173.30	
Red Deer.....	777.34	
Drumheller.....	676.30	70,286.53
Municipal Districts.....		110,323.75
Improvement Districts.....		35,767.80
Villages.....		14,622.30
Towns.....		20,117.47
		\$ 251,117.85
Unclassified (P.G.).....		5,575.64
		<u>\$ 256,693.49</u>

DISTRIBUTION OF OLD AGE PENSIONERS BY MUNICIPAL RESIDENCE:

As at March 31, 1946.....		
Cities:		
Calgary.....	1,340	
Edmonton.....	1,434	
Lethbridge.....	202	
Medicine Hat.....	187	
Wetaskiwin.....	52	
Red Deer.....	39	
Drumheller.....	31	3,285
Municipal Districts.....		4,729
Improvement Districts.....		1,543
Villages.....		659
Towns.....		931
Unclassified.....		206
Transferred from other Provinces.....		444
Special Areas.....		301
		<u>12,098</u>





CONDITIONS AND CIRCUMSTANCES OF OLD AGE PENSIONERS

Granted during  
1945 - 1946

<u>S E X</u>	Male	1017
	Female	<u>854</u>
		1871

CONJUGAL STATE

Married	941
Single	209
Widowed	652
Separated	62
Divorced	<u>7</u>
	1871

Classification of Pensions authorized  
during 1945-1946, according to age

<u>Age</u>	<u>Number of Pensioners</u>
70.....	937
71.....	286
72.....	185
73.....	115
74.....	77
75.....	59
76 to 80.....	148
81 to 89.....	61
90 - upwards.....	<u>3</u>
	1871
British subjects by birth.....	1117
British subjects by naturalization.....	<u>754</u>
	1871

5/2/47





APPLICATIONS AND PENSIONS FOR THE BLIND

April 1st, 1945 to March 31st, 1946.

Applications received.....	41
Pensions granted.....	38

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Applications rejected:

Income.....	1
Applicant not blind, as required by the Act.....	<u>6</u>
	7

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Blind Pensioners as at March 31, 1945.....	247
Add: Pensions granted during 1945-46.....	38
" Pensions transferred from other Provinces.....	4
" Pensions re-instated.....	<u>2</u> 291
Deduct: Pensioners deceased during the year.....	10
" Pensions suspended.....	4
" Pensions transferred to other Provinces.....	<u>8</u> 22
Total Blind Pensioners as at March 31, 1946.....	269

---

CONDITION AND CIRCUMSTANCES OF BLIND PENSIONERS

Added during fiscal  
year, 1945 - 1946

S E X

Male.....	24
Female.....	<u>14</u>
	38

CONJUGAL STATE

Married.....	20
Single.....	9
Widowed.....	5
Separated.....	<u>4</u>
	38

NATIONALITY

British by birth.....	24
British by naturalization.....	<u>14</u>
	38

---



AMOUNT PAID IN BLIND PENSIONS

1945 - 1946

Total amount paid to Blind Pensioners in Alberta, April 1, 1945 to March 31, 1946.....		\$ 77,239.86
Less: Total amount of refunds.....	\$ 481.00	
Less: Amount recovered from deceased Blind Pensioners' Estates and previous year's refunds.....	25.00	506.00
		\$ 78,733.86
Add: Amount paid to other Provinces and N.W.T. for pensioners with Alberta residence.....	\$2,052.99	
Less: Amount received from other Provinces and N.W.T. for pensioners with residence in other provinces.....	1,645.67	407.32
		\$ 77,141.18
Dominion Government's Share.....	\$ 57,550.39	

AMOUNTS CHARGED TO MUNICIPAL UNITS

<u>CITIES:</u>		
Calgary.....	\$ 714.19	
Edmonton.....	824.60	
Lethbridge.....	48.00	
Medicine Hat.....	70.80	
Drumheller.....	57.60	\$ 1,715.19
Municipal Districts.....		2,398.81
Improvement Districts.....		848.15
Villages.....		166.96
Towns.....		222.80
		5,351.91
Unclassified (P.G.).....		345.60
		\$ 5,697.51

DISTRIBUTION OF BLIND PENSIONERS BY  
MUNICIPAL RESIDENCE

<u>CITIES:</u>		
Calgary.....	32	
Edmonton.....	37	
Lethbridge.....	2	
Medicine Hat.....	4	
Drumheller.....	3	78
Municipal Districts.....		105
Improvement Districts.....		41
Villages.....		7
Towns.....		9
Unclassified (P.G.).....		13
Transferred from other Provinces.....		8
Special Areas.....		3
		<u>289</u>

Average Blind Pension..... \$24.51 monthly

5/2/47





ALBERTA  
SUPPLEMENTARY PROVINCIAL ALLOWANCE

By Statutory Authority an allowance of \$5.00 per month is paid to old age pensioners and blind pensioners resident in Alberta who were granted their pension by the Alberta Pension Authority; and by agreement with the Province of British Columbia a similar allowance is paid to all Alberta pensioners resident in British Columbia and to all British Columbia pensioners resident in Alberta.

In addition, by agreement between the Province of Alberta and the Province of Saskatchewan, effective July 1, 1945, \$5.00 per month is paid to Alberta pensioners who have gone to reside in Saskatchewan, while \$3.00 per month is paid to Saskatchewan pensioners who have come to reside in Alberta.

The above allowance is paid in addition to Pension.

SUPPLEMENTARY PROVINCIAL ALLOWANCE

Total amount paid to pensioners in Alberta		\$ 716,159.97
Less: Amount of year's refunds.....		<u>10,294.23</u>
		\$ 705,865.74
Add: Amount paid to British Columbia for Alberta pensioners resident there... \$ 40,570.52		
Less: Amount received from British Columbia for their pensioners resident in Alberta.....	5,223.93	<u>35,346.59</u>
		\$ 741,212.33
Add: Amount paid to Saskatchewan, July 1, 1945 to March 31, 1946, for Alberta pensioners resident there.....		<u>2,667.17</u>
		\$ 743,879.50
Less: Amount received from Saskatchewan, July 1, 1945 to March 31, 1946, for their pensioners resident in Alberta.....		<u>6,467.78</u>
TOTAL cost to the Province of Alberta.....		<u><u>\$ 737,411.72</u></u>



GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA  
Department of Public Welfare

Edmonton, Alberta.  
February 21st, 1947.

A. A. Mackenzie, Esq.,  
Deputy Minister of Public Welfare,  
Edmonton.

Sir:

I respectfully submit herewith a brief Summary of the work  
carried on by the Child Welfare Branch of your Department  
for the fiscal year April 1st, 1945, to March 31st, 1946.

CHAS. B. HILL  
SUPERINTENDENT OF CHILD WELFARE.

21/2/47





## NEGLECTED AND DEPENDENT CHILDREN

In the fiscal year 1945-46, 710 children were made Wards of the Government, this being an increase of 106 over the fiscal year 1944-45. 528 of these were infants, one year or under. This increase can largely be attributed to marital discord following the war years where parents failed to rehabilitate their families. In such cases the children having been found neglected are made Wards of the Government and the Superintendent of Child Welfare becomes their legal guardian. The placing of permanent Wards of the Government in free foster homes shows an increase of 64. 641 were placed in the fiscal year 1945-46 in comparison with 577 in the fiscal year 1944-45. The procedure of providing a thorough medical examination which includes a Wasserman test is executed with every child placed with foster parents. In addition, the results of this examination, together with a complete case history is supplied to the foster parents prior to the child being placed in their home.

## HOME INVESTIGATION COMMITTEE

The Home Investigating Committee consisting of three members again completed a very successful and busy year. The Chairman, Mr. R. Wilding, and his Board members dealt with and reviewed 624 applications. Their approval was given to 572 applications and they rejected 52 applications for lack of the proper qualifications. In addition to the above work the Committee through their field workers are responsible for the regular inspection of foster homes where children have been placed by the Department. 1633 inspections were carried out during the year without any notification to the foster parents that the worker was going to call at their home. It again may be reiterated that this Committee through their very thorough and efficient manner is largely responsible for the high degree of success that is attributed to the Department in the obtaining of proper foster homes for our neglected children.

## LEGAL ADOPTIONS

The various judges of the District Court in Alberta granted 457 legal adoptions during the fiscal year 1945-46 and this was an increase of 57 over the last fiscal year. All legal adoptions must be made by a Judge of the District Court. It is provided that a Ward must remain in its foster home one year before the legal adoption can be carried out and although a provision is allowed in the Act for exceptional cases, this procedure is very rarely exercised. All records concerning the adoption are made available to the Judge at the time the legal adoption is executed.

## CHILDREN OF UNMARRIED PARENTS.

The Bureau of Vital Statistics reported that 855 children were born out of wedlock in the Province in the year 1945-46. This was an increase of 10 over the last fiscal year. The Child Welfare Act so provides that a Mother of a child born out of wedlock may apply to the Child Welfare Commission for advice and assistance in all matters pertaining to the child. It may be well to note at this time that no child born out of wedlock can be taken from the Mother without her consent or by Court Order; nor does the Commission or its workers in any way attempt to influence the Mother to forfeit her child for adoption. By the statutes the Commission is under obligation to take such lawful action against the putative father as may seem to be in the interest of the Mother or the child. Should the Mother desire that this action be taken against the putative father, every effort is made by the Commission to bring this matter to a successful conclusion and





the trial takes place in Camera. No person other than the Officers of the Court, the complainant, the defendant (the putative father) and their respective counsel shall be permitted at the hearing. Following this hearing all payments ordered by a Judge against the putative father is bound to be made to the Child Welfare Commission or to such persons as the Commission may from time to time direct. By this means \$51,911.42 was collected from putative fathers during the fiscal year.

#### JUVENILE OFFENDERS

721 juveniles were brought before the courts during the fiscal year 1945-46. This is a decrease of 52 over the last fiscal year. Although we are pleased to report this steady decline in the number of juvenile delinquents appearing before the various Juvenile Courts in the Province, it is anticipated that the next annual report will reveal a very marked decline. 37 juvenile offenders were made Wards of the Government; this being an increase of 6 over the last fiscal year.

As anticipated the appointment of Juvenile Court Judges in the cities of Calgary and Edmonton has assisted greatly in the decline of juvenile offences committed in our two major cities. The work of our Juvenile Court Judges throughout the Province should not, Sir, be overlooked or uncomplimented upon, for their understanding, patience and fortitude has resulted in many of our juvenile offenders becoming the proper citizens of tomorrow.

#### STATISTICS

The following appendixes of statistics covering the various matters discussed in this report are attached hereto and we believe are most thoroughly compiled to assist the reader.

#### APPRECIATION

Before concluding this report, Sir, I should like to convey through you, a special appreciation to the many Church organizations, service clubs, community leagues and individual citizens who have taken such an active interest in the children of this Province and have provided both financially and with untiring efforts the many after school activities for the children to partake in.

I am convinced that should this work be continued on even a greater scale, the number of juvenile offenders will become almost negligible in our Province.

The work of the Commission has also been greatly assisted by the many Institutions which have received and cared for many children with whom it was otherwise impossible to deal. Again this year the medical profession has given its services most willingly, in many cases without the thought of remuneration in order that their skill might enable the unfortunate child to have his physical defects remedied in order that he or she may take its place in society as a normal citizen.





The Child Welfare Act

NEGLECTED CHILDREN

Children made Wards of the Government

	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944-45	1945-46
1 year and under	194	229	206	255	269	304	330	399	427	528
2 years	9	7	11	12	9	13	8	8	8	43
3 years	7	12	4	6	7	9	7	9	9	10
4 years	10	5	8	12	14	10	9	4	7	6
5 years	5	5	5	9	15	8	8	7	4	10
6 years	9	12	5	16	14	6	12	9	11	5
7 years	5	7	6	13	15	7	8	9	3	8
8 years	6	10	6	16	9	9	12	9	9	10
9 years	7	10	4	15	24	8	7	6	11	7
10 years	5	7	5	16	11	11	14	16	18	11
11 years	6	8	8	9	11	8	12	9	7	9
12 years	7	5	6	11	11	6	15	9	14	15
13 years	8	4	10	9	13	8	19	10	19	12
14 years	9	7	7	12	9	9	24	13	25	9
15 years	4	4	5	10	19	11	21	14	16	10
16 years	8	3	9	8	9	7	21	12	9	17
17 years		2	1	3	5	3	16	10	7	
TOTAL	298	337	306	432	464	437	543	553	604	710



# NEGLECTED CHILDREN

## Cause

	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944-45	1945-46
Neglected	52	53	71	50	23	17	54	139	121	179
Mother unable to Support	213	247	204	237	271	297	320	427	434	531
Abandoned			10	8	11	3	13	1	2	
Immoral Conduct			3	1	6	1	12		1	
Morals of Parent or Parents	9	10	5	35	40	38	11		2	
Orphans		7	4	39	6	16				
Cruelty of Parents	8	3	2			1	17			
Inadequate Parental Control	4	1	1	6	23	7			2	
Father dead, Mother insane	4				12	8				
Mother in gaol	1			4	9	3				
Incorrigible				4		6	51	18	16	
Mother in mental Hospital	1	3		10						
Mother Dead		1		19						
Mother Deserted		1								
Mother Drinking		2			47	11				
Home conditions			5	19	16	21	49		26	
Parent or Parents in Institution							5			
No proper Guardianship			1				8			





# NEGLECTED CHILDREN

## Religion

	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944-45	1945-46
Anglican	33	42	51	52	52	42	39	56	66	
Presbyterian	21	13	21	20	43	20	8	27	29	
Roman Catholic	66	82	48	106	142	116	157	150	133	201
United	20	49	61	97	81	90	64	105	83	
Baptist	18	10	7	10	17	10	13	8	9	
Protestant	78	70	56	59	75	79	223	105	162	509
Salvation Army	8	7	2	8	4	2				
Lutheran	18	31	27	23	24	31	17	30	37	
Greek Orthodox	20	15	13	24	12	28	9	31	25	
Greek Catholic	16	3	9	12	4	10	10	22	11	
Mohammedan							1	1		
Nazarene		2		2		3		2	9	
Pentecostal				4				3	31	
Christian			1	1						
Christian Science			1							
Evangelical		1	2			1		1	1	
Gospel Hall										
Four Square Gospel			1					1	1	
Memnonite		1		8	2			1	1	
Seventh Day Adventist			3	3	1	1		3	1	
Church of Christ				1	2					
Free Baptist										
Doukhobor						1			1	
Brethren					1					
Church of God					1					
Hebrew					2		2		1	
Methodist							3	3	1	
Mormon										
Missionary Alliance								2		
Bible Institute								1		



# NEGLECTED CHILDREN

## Nationality

	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944-45	1945-46
Canadian	268	369	303	426	455	430	471	545	599	710
American	2	3	1	1	2	1	2		1	
Polish	1	8	2	3	2	1	5			
Scottish		5	2		1		1	2		
French	2						6	2		
Russian	19				1					
English	1					1				
German	4									
Irish								3		
Halfbreed						4	2	1	1	
Ukrainian							36		1	
Welsh				2			16			
Chinese	1									
Icelandic									1	
Austrian										
Arabian							2			
Jewish							1			
Czechoslovakian					2					
Negro					1				1	





# RETURN OF CHILDREN PLACED AND LEGAL ADOPTIONS

## Under the Child Welfare Act

	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944-45	1945-46
No. of children placed in foster homes	391	490	593	690	615	651	560	438	577	641
No. legally adopted										
Wards of Government	183	220	198	238	228	312	377	325	400	457
No. Private Adoptions (Not wards of Supt.)	48	48	51	65	81	116	189	125	86	75

AGES OF CHILDREN PLACED IN FOSTER HOMES IN 1945 - 1946

Year born
$\frac{1965}{405}$
$\frac{1964}{40}$
$\frac{1943}{27}$
$\frac{1942}{15}$
$\frac{1941}{8}$
$\frac{1940}{3}$
$\frac{1939}{3}$
$\frac{1938}{2}$
$\frac{1937}{4}$
$\frac{1936}{1}$
$\frac{1935}{4}$
$\frac{1934}{11}$
$\frac{1933}{9}$
$\frac{1932}{16}$
$\frac{1931}{25}$
$\frac{1930}{33}$
$\frac{1929}{21}$
$\frac{1928}{12}$
$\frac{1927}{2}$
TOTAL 641



# DELINQUENTS

## Ages

	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944-45	1945-46
8 years	3	6	7	7	2	11	8	11	1	2
9 years	14	18	6	6	8	13	6	10	8	5
10 years	19	27	18	17	16	26	13	37	20	17
11 years	37	27	39	36	38	71	38	38	36	34
12 years	58	69	52	53	63	73	54	51	41	45
13 years	80	63	88	65	97	134	86	82	79	58
14 years	129	85	114	105	147	211	171	129	110	121
15 years	151	123	160	139	193	253	178	86	115	134
16 years	125	97	164	180	198	230	207	169	183	139
17 years	26	86	144	200	152	174	153	194	180	166
TOTAL	642	606	795	811	914	1196	912	807	775	721
Males	615	576	750	774	863	1132	877	754	744	691
Females	27	30	45	37	51	64	35	53	29	30





# DELINQUENTS

## Religion

	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944-45	1945-46
Anglican	64	61	91	88	125	143	75	31	48	
Roman Catholic	192	129	229	197	177	281	223	196	105	136
United	86	64	87	107	141	143	66	78	26	
Lutheran	67	25	44	60	36	40	22	20	23	
Greek Orthodox	30	32	30	18	29	35	15	11	17	
Greek Catholic	24	29	23	15	23	20	8	82	14	
Protestant	111	204	184	218	211	359	478	356	491	346
Seventh Day Adventist	2			4	1				2	
Mohammedan				1	1				1	
Brethren				3	3				2	
Christian		1	3	1	2		8	4	10	
Baptist	23	10	24	17	29	33				
Pentecostal	4	3	2	7	7	4	8		23	
Presbyterian	27	25	39	37	67	86		11		
Doukhor			1							
Latter Day Saints		1	14		38	10			1	
Hebrew	3	6	12	17	9	23	7	4	5	2
Spiritualist			1							
Beulah Tabernacle			3		1	3				
Gospel Hall			2		5	1	1			
Christian Science	3		1			3				
Four Square Gospel			1			1				
Salvation Army	3	15		3	2	2		3		
Church of Christ			2	1	2					
Church of God			2	1	2					
Nazarene			7	4	2	6			2	
Mennonite		1	1	1	2					
German Baptist				2	2					
Rosicrucian				1	1					
Buddhist					1					
Congregationalist						1				
Bible Institute						2			3	
Mormon										
Unknown										



# DELINQUENTS

## Nationality

	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944-45	1945-46
Canadian	558	569	688	707	849	1093	868	798	751	721
English	10	5	12	10	14	16	7	3		
Scottish	3	5	9	11	5	6				
Irish	2	1	7	6	2	2				
Italian	3		5	1						
Russian	18		2		2	1	1			
Welsh	1		1	4	2	1				
Roumanian	4		4	3	2	2				
American	10	3	20	16	15	17	7	1	2	
Polish	8	8	25	23	12	25	8	1	3	
German	11	11	4	3						
Austrian			1	1		1	2			
Hungarian	3	2	5	3		5	2			
Halfbreed		1	4	11	2	14	15		14	
Norwegian	3			1	1					
Finnish					1					
French	4						1		2	
Czecho-Slovakian		1	4	5	3	2		1		
Danish			1			2		1		
Chinese			1		1	2		2		
Jewish	3					4		4		
Ukrainian				1						
Mexican				1			1			
Dutch			1	2		1				
Yugo-Slavian			1			1				
Australian						1				
Lithuanian					1					
Newfoundlander						1				
South American								1		
Greek									1	





# DELINQUENTS

## Offences

	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944-45	1945-46
Theft	294	428	516	437	469	598	311	450	352	307
Damage to Property	86	62	67	54	50	149	47	102	84	68
Break and Entry	76		178	206	221	183	48	109	142	113
Assault	17	11	15	16	8	10	10	13	19	8
Liquor Act		3	2	4	2	9	21	14	18	17
Vegetancy	2		10	7	2		2	8	5	1
Traffic Act	18		23	24	1	3	38	33	52	16
Fraud	1		8		15	41	3	4	1	15
Forgery	2	1	3	9	4	6	4	9	11	15
By-Laws	41	90	250	262	399	496	34	32	42	26
Incorrigible	17	1	3	5	3	10			1	3
Fishery & Games Act	2		10	11	25		2	1	8	4
Domestic Animals Act	1		3	3	3	4			1	4
Indecent Assault	6	3	1	9	6	9	10	6	7	1
Creating Disturbance		2	3	3	22	16	8	10	14	
Railway Act	38	17	10	7		38	10	7	10	6
Immorality	10	7	14	19	7	17		3		1
False Pretences			1	2	5					1
Trespassing			2							10
In possession stolen goods	16	4	40	23	13	22	16		15	3
Receiving stolen property	4	4	2							1
Carnal Knowledge	10			5						
Obscene language	2		1	1				2		
Arson		9				4	1		1	2
Incest			3		3	1				1
Billiard Room Act	12				2	6				
Indecent Conduct	23		3		1	9	1			6
Truancy								1	4	2
Contributing to Delinquency	12		1				21	1	1	40
In possession of Firearms	4	1		6	5	5		9		34
Delinquency	8									
Poisoning Cattle	2									



## DELINQUENTS

### Offences

[illegible]





## Sentences

[illegible]



# CHILDREN OF UNMARRIED PARENTS

## Part IV of the Child Welfare Act

	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944-45	1945-46
No. of Illegitimate Births Registered	607	626	683	617	681	720	770	866	854	1062
No. Cases dealt with	159	248	377	388	162	396	385	259	484	612
No. of cases closed	322	313	291	195	466	264	230	439	370	424
Amounts received from Patative Fathers	6,362.74	8,701.70	12,970.78	12,627.16	12,903.70	17,810.16	18,843.79	23,636.08	35,589.91	31,911.42





GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA  
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

Edmonton, Alberta.  
February 21, 1947.

Mr. A. A. Mackenzie,  
Deputy Minister of Public Welfare,  
Edmonton, Alberta.

Sir:

I have the honour to report on the activities of the Accounts Branch during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1946.

The amalgamation of the Department's several Branches which includes Direct and Medical Assistance, Singlemen, Metis Rehabilitation, Child Welfare, Mothers' Allowance, Old Age and Blind Pensions was completed. The combining of these units necessitated almost a complete change in the accounting methods of each; the payments and receivables of which are balanced monthly to a controlling figure in the Department Accountant's Office.

All accounts submitted received prompt attention, there being no undue delay in the payment thereof. The figures as set out in the Public Accounts show the true financial operations of the Department.

There were many Staff changes due to promotions, transfers and resignations. New responsibilities were accepted cheerfully and assumed with diligence.

Respectfully submitted,

RAY G. HAGEN  
Accountant



GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA  
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

HOMES FOR AGED OR INFIRM ACT

Although this Act has been in effect for a period of only one year we find that no fewer than 61 Municipalities are taking advantage of the provisions of the Act. The Province is providing grants towards the maintenance of 385 persons in the 23 homes that have been licensed. All of these homes have been inspected on two or more occasions during the year.

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DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE  
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MAY 30 1986



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